10-14 | 9 | 74

3 voyages
to mystic ship

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legionary emblems
spear palm
eagle etc

D. likes Malamud's
Literary Best!

p. 10 nasal quality
(French) of
F Bernadine's
chair.

Confident journalistic
writers (fear of pluns)

Howard pg

Calvary Nursing Home
Sudbury Hill
Harrow-on-the-Hill
Middlesex

Saturday ~~Sunday~~ Sept. 14th, 1974
Mon.

Tuesday Sept 10th 1974

Dearest René

The typescript of Middle Sea & Dear Sea with various illegible marginal scrawlings of mine and a letter has just been given to someone to take to the post office to weight for it is in one of those large lioness-colour envelops in which I sent Rite & Foretime I have still Anglo-Land ready to send but as I enclosed in either envelop with Middle-Sea & Dear Sea, I thought it best not to put all my eggs in one basket. the posts being what they are.

But I want in this letter to say how sorry I am for the unreadable Marginal notes. It is partly because my eye-glasses ~~my~~ are not right & partly because I find it difficult hard to express what I need to say ~~exactly~~ briefly. or succinctly (if that can be used in speech)

Anyway not much of my scrawlings are of vital importance. But I feel the passage about Icenean ~~Iceni~~ Venta. the Brit-Welsh & Latin ghost edited not tie-up properly (that's why I enclose with this letter a further attempt to clarify the matter. But may have made confusion more confounded.

Quite aside from what the latest archaeological finds have, or may have, modified some of the opinions of ~~the Rev. Haverfield~~ of archaeologists & historians of some few years back, does not greatly

affect what I was tryg to indicate ~~what~~ that
by writing IAM REDIT ROMA
his lifted palm his VERBVM is.

The barbarians even while they were successfully
breaking the defences of the old frontiers of
~~the~~ Romanitas retained an awe of the
greatness & power of what they were in
process of destroying and it would not be
long before they were copying Roman signa
as Bede speaks of Edwin(?) of the Northumbria Angles
had the tufa carried before him in the Roma manner.
It is common knowledge that ~~every~~ one of the
rulers of the barbarian peoples tried to invest
themselves with the authority ~~of Rome~~ of the
crumbling ~~Roman~~ imperium-state as ~~that~~
Clark in Africa is togged out in the uniform
& medals of British field service khaki drill
~~tunics~~ tunics etc. It was only this
lingering on sense of the world-imperium
that was attempty to evoke & for
the earlier raiders & settlers a fear
~~Note~~ Note 5 on page 113 mentions that
the people called Wuffingas ~~three~~ "grew to
God Were a cub with ~~the~~ ~~bear~~ ~~battle~~ with
the Lark". both rivers of the Fenlands
Later on claims descent from both Odin
and Caesar. that beats Julian the Apostate
for ~~Syncretism~~ Syncretism, if true!

Anyway ~~that~~ part of Angle-land
was meant to convey by citing
a particular area (the Fens) as general
idea of the tangled story of the Roman
provinces of the Britains becoming
by my stats ~~due~~ degrees English on the
main. Both as the three voyages
(1) ~~from the East~~ A ~~Egean~~ ~~Sea~~
from East of the Aegean round ~~Sunium~~ the Promontory
of Sunium to Phaleron or the port
of Athens (2) the voyage to the Cassiterides & (3)

(3) the voyage round the tricky sand-banks of Kent &
up past the wide Estuary of the ~~Thames~~ Thames *
along the east coast of England to the marshy
the Fens.

* but plenty of mud in Redwall & the Lady of Pool

Three voyages which separated in time but
actually one of which became my horizon, & the
deposits & heritage is confined to the
lands of Middle sea including Mesopotamia, &
Egypt & north Africa, Spain, west to Ireland
& Britain & north to the Scandinavian North.

On sheet (5) of an enclosed typescript I have
presumed to suggest that when you
say of (line 4 from top) - "the lifted palm (carried on
the legions standard) might be put differently
because a legion's signum was the Aquila.

I think the lifted palm was one of
the signa carried by a cohort. Of course
during the long history of the Roman armies
changes were made. For example the draco signum
borne I think by the Parthians, was a
'wind sock' - open at one end & when caught
by the wind floated out in the form of
a dragon with jaws open. This is I think
described by the late Roman writer on military
matters about the same time of Vegetius
in the 4th Cent AD, who wrote Epitoma Rei Militaris
but not Vegetius but another writer who
wrote on military matters. I believe I made
a note in Reed Rom & stamps on the clasp
& we have a crook — yes page 178
on the ~~arm~~ palm & the man I give is
Ammianus Marcellinus! I read read
parts of Ammianus in English translation
so I evidently was he.

No late (like Vegetius Ammianus was the 5th Century AD

But to return to the Aquila being the
single standard of the Legion. I know

it was (or I mean the historians say it was) made the Legionary standard when Marius reorganized the army with cohorts and centuries & maniples but if so ~~he~~ this was sent 150 BC. I do not know if the Aquila, (carried by the first maniple of the first cohort) ~~A cohort of three maniples~~. I do not know if this arrangement became permanent but under the reform of Marius the cohort consisted of three maniples with ten maniples to a Legion of abt 6,000 men at full strength. and the Aquila was the sole 'standard' of a Legion, we have no means how of finding out, or checking us on this.

I do know that the Imperial Vexillum of ~~the Emperor~~ Theodosius is said to have been a 'flag' bent to the cross-bar of the tall pole or staff, the textile of the Vexillum being red or purple and on it a ~~Cross~~ Chi Rho — and that when Magnus Maximus (the Macsen Wledig of Welsh tradition) had been raised to the purple by the legions in Britain & denuded the Island of all her best troops of with disastrous results) crossed the Narrows & was accepted as Caesar in Gaul, went onward & eastward as far as Dalmatia where he was totally defeated by Theodosius & himself killed after the battle. — this was one of the Three emigrant hosts that did not return. (cf. I.P. ?? in that part about Helen & 'Dan's Coast'.

* I think he even sees legionaries stationed on the Hadrian Wall

~~Dalmatia~~

(part of a page of IP)

What standard he marched his large host under I do not know. But it is remarked that part of his army were called Segontes or some such word (again no book to check it up) which associated them with the Welsh River, Afon Saint or Afon Seiont — Seiont for which the Roman fortress of Segontium (Caernarfon) took its name.

Not so well a guess as it appears.

for Legontium (Caernarvon) was rebuilt & resited
on lower ground at that late period of the Occupation of
Britain & presumably as a defence against the
Scotti fr Ireland whose raids were gathering momentum
and via similar fort with bastion at Cardiff
and the ground plan of these it is said correspond
in plan as those of the Saxon shore forts against
the increasing raids from over the north sea.
But all this chatter does not get us any
nearer to the 'one Eagle' for 'one legion'
Anyway it does not much matter.
But the signum of the open palm
that smights the world smights ones
imagination too + I wonder where the Romans
got that from for they appear to have
readily taken over for their own use
so much as we have noted – the draco
fr the Parthians, the Vexillum as
a war-cry fr the savages of Germania
& the sagum from some Celtic use
And ever the gladius I think Henri Hubert
suggests in his Les Celtes. I suppose
the two things essentially 'Roman' are the
Viae & a form of law & order,
jurisprudence & its carrying out
But here I am out of my depth.
But may underly brilliant engineering
masonry + the Viae work like
Canpbell under strata which I urged to
discerns in Epoch & Artist + the vias fr
for the 'order of march' despite
the viae if the legionaries were to
get to X point in the marching
in column of route had to deploy
in the three fold order of battle
the triplex acies ordinata that
brought ~~Romanites~~ east to Edessa
in Mesopotamia + west to

Segontium in Arfon & Mona Insula & north for a while
to the land between the Rock in the Clyde
to the Firth of Forth, the Antonine Wall built.

& Lollius Urbicus I mention that query because
the name ~~Pont~~ I've always found fascinating – I used to
know his first name but have forgotten it 'Lollius' would be
his gens name, would it not.? as ~~Ponti Pilatus signifies~~
Pontius signifies the Samnite gens of poor old Pontius Pilate

Concerning the three voyages that signify one,
the reader of the Ana may easily suppose that the
skipper who rounded Sunium "on a Mars' Nones Day
~~the Sun is in the Ram~~ Selene waxed the sun in the Ram"
& whose ship-bay was first to sight Athena's cheese point
"three points on the starboard bow" ... was literally
the same 'pickled, old, pelagios" as the epion, eld,
bright-eyed mariner" (of page 182) who had brought
his vessel from Middle-Sea to Lear's Sea and.
what is said on page 97 give the impression that
Leary unloaded or done his business at the port of Athens
(I suppose that the Port of Piraeus or the mouth of the
Ilissus or Phalerum Bay could be regarded as
the Port of Athens – I now understand them
Long Walls – the North Long Wall & South Long Wall
& lacking a map one can't verify anything)

~~Allegory~~

the ship's Master took his Craft south
down the narrows up north he had
come so out in the Middle-Sea &
West to the pillars of Hercules &
thence to ~~the~~ Britain. I had not
intended that at all. But such
sentences as "these those avers this wintered
with Cronos/ under Asctophylax
out of our maze
with their See"
& all the rest of page 97 ~~and~~ indeed omitting
of Middle Sea & Lear Sea ~~pages~~ give the impression
that it was the same 'lime juice skipper.'

as he who had rounded Sunium a Good Friday afternoon

Of course it is of no great consequence but ~~actually~~ actually voyage (1) 'ends' after Sunium was rounded and at "thirty-seven forty-five ~~north~~ east, twenty three thirty-nine north" right ahead tanged Salamis, obscured Eleusis, to port the island of Aegina, or rather at the bearing give ~~the~~ above the ships Company & even the caulked old tritons of us, the master of us, the genius too for he had brought his vessel virtually to her intended destination, the port of Athens, by Athena's adjurance & to schedule.

I can see now on re-read, especially page 97 that the reader could easily suppose the old mariner, the 'pickled, old, pelagic' was in actuality the same as he who voyaged west through the Pillars of Hercules and north & northwest to the Dumnonian peninsular. I ought to have given some indication that there was a distinction between the old ~~pelagian~~ Pelasgian of voyage (1) and the vine juice skipper of voyage (2) Of course ontologically speaking they are one, but in terms not of 'substance' but per accedens, in time & sequence they constitute two distinct voyages. It is as I say of little consequence but I have noticed that chaps have spoken of a 'mystic ship' that appears to have circumnavigated the Aegean for its point of departure. To call at the port of Athens & then makes for the ~~Cassiterides~~ the Scillies, as the ancients considered these islands to be the place for tin, and then ventured with the whole length of the Channel round the Kentish promontory & up the East coast of England. Whereas each voyage of the three was intended to be seen in perfectly factual terms. That is why I was so glad you pointed out quite clearly that a share of many centuries separates Middle Sea & Lear Sea for Anglo land, for unless that distinction is clear to the reader, well, it is incomprehensible indeed a 'mystic' indeed

All are in one way or another involved ~~in~~ in
the Zoning fm the Middle-Sea & ~~its~~ ~~coasts~~
the lands edh along its shores ~~of~~ or at some remove
Such as Mesopotamia ~ upper Egypt & the Euxine
'was his dam in fair Colchis bred' & 'did an Argo'
Crossram sire - (p96) but 'old Grog' gave me
a slight pace toward ~ Nelson & this tars whh
I wanted to bring in much earlier & to what I
asked of Mike R. - as to - what the Captain of
a ship stood in relation to the 2nd mate at the wheel.
- That the bigger of my perverse way of writing - the
linear t ~~so question~~ some question may not be given
until ~ much later - as for example ~~Stephen~~ he drank it again
again thy Grim" Grim what? ~ not answered
Part II page 9 until the end of Section ~~IV~~ VI Keel, Rome, Stearos.
(Page 168)

Of course, in what I think is called man ontological sense
there is only one voyage. I mean as when the Church
~~says (or used to)~~ that ~~ontologically~~
what is ~~in the Mass~~ Oblated ~~in the Mass~~ Concretely
is no less than what, under the Signum of real substantive
mortal flesh (of the flesh of Our Lady) is Verum Corpus de
Deo vero ... per quem omnia facta sunt and that
says (or used to) that ~~is the Sacrament of the altar~~ what is
~~Offering~~ Oblated in the Sacrament of the altar is
the same as what was, under the signum of
real, substantial, mortal flesh of the flesh of
Mair, puella et mater ~~in~~ yn y preseb
and the same as ~~he who~~ Oblated Himself at the Supper, ~~His~~
Qui, pridie quam pateretur ~~pro~~ nobis, et sepultus
est, ~~et~~ resurrexit ... et ascendit in ~~cae~~ coelum ... et
iterum venturus est cum gloria ~~his~~.

~~Ontologically~~ Ontologically all ~~this~~ and ~~that~~ these
actions ~~of~~ when argosy is predicated of one voyage &
one 'verne jusca skeppa'.
When in last Kensington Mass fragment in
Agenda, page (7) lines ~~1 & 12 - 16 & 18~~.
of the three linen cloths ~~that~~ on the mensa
that these are indeed 'his own raiment' ~~which~~ but
it thus became ontologically the mensa Domini

I fancy I say 'his own raiment' in reading the A.V. text, & I can't find my A.V. now but Vulgate has indueverunt eum vestimentis suis

In Matthew's gospel Cap. 27, V. 31 it says that the soldiers took off the red cloak they had put on him in mockery & put on him 'his own raiment' & led him out the place of crucifixion.

it is nice that the Welsh preseb has come down fm praesepe through presepe, so yn y preseb in the crib.

is translated "put on his own garments"

made in Iceland by Snorri Sturlasson (?) a history of the kings of Norway it more than once takes of 'Welsh cloth' which it suggests we assume good steel swords would mean steel made in Wales, but I was told that Snorri must by 'Welsh' Roman

is considered to share in this one was 'dressed' for Mass
& that is why it is incensed in silence at the beginning of Mass
before the Kyrie, in fact immediately after (the prayer Oremus te Domine,
per merita Sanctorum ~~ejus~~ quorum reliquiae hic ~~os eulatur altare in medio~~) ~~quorum reliquiae hic~~
I can almost see John O'Connor censing the ~~altar~~ altar at
Sunday at Bradford (for though it was not a High Mass with
these ministers it was a missa cantata) & in the profound
silence (broken only by the slight clank of the metal chains
of the thurible) I can see his turn his head in quick
annoyance if the Choir started up before he had
completed their censing & has handed back in silence
the thurible to the assistant.

(Must go more meandery, but I thought I'd mention.
What I am reading anyway, about the three voyages
in the Anathemata. Joyce made it splendidly
clear to us the tentacles that separate
Middle Sea & Lear Sea from Angle land & thus
made the down to earth reality of
these thalassic journeys & eliminated
for the reader
the idea of some 'mystic' ship.
In returning with the letter the typescript
of Angle-Land I forgive the awful mess of
marginal mistakes may be scratched out &
more of much importance.
I know there are several separate questions
which I may have not dealt with
We did settle 'come away to the Wake'
I think. The Shorter O.E.D is not too good
under 'wake', it does indicate that
a 'wake' could mean a 'watching' giving
examples of its use in various
writers, & Collins & a half of its use
as a substantive & as a verb. But
should have thought that one could
discriminate the Wake for
Hereward the Wake, and his absent
and watchful outlaws
in the Fens-lands — I transfer
the use of the word back some
Centuries & to Bret-Weales seeking
refuge from the Angles and maybe
from the decaying life of Roman British
town life. And it so happen that we

At the time of this invasion. How to put it differently Bret-Weales in the AS Chronicle means 'British Roman foreigners'. I remember being surprised in reading the Hiemskringla

Bret-Weales meant something like Britain, ie Bret/Woales to the inhabitants of this island who had been under Roman government so

Roman Province of Britain - They, for example, never called the Scotti of Ireland or of the Scottish Picts of

What is now Scotland, Wealas, the term was reserved for the inhabitants of what had been Roman

land. I understand not spoken with hesitation because of having now of the reference, but a

time that at one the mainland of Europe the Germanic tribes used same term similar

to Wealas of certain Celtic tribes known as the Volcae mostly as in later Allobroges

must be also of exactly kind & Combroges must feather ones own kind,

and it is said that the word Cymry means in Combroges.

But there is something certain is the Roman calling

of Hellenes 'Greeks', & Anyway whatever Wealas meant

to Anglo Saxons etc, at some [illegible]

dissociate

passed it passed the [illegible]

Anglo Saxon [illegible] Roman Britain as

have from O.E. sources this Guthlac story of his he in
seeing the ecrematic life ahead strange voices that
he felt were those of fiends or devils
but which were said to be those of Brit-wealas fled
to the wild places — had they been further West,
in mountainous lands the bittern (still surviving
in Wales) would have had no need to
build his 'aery' low, but high. It was an echo one a very faint echo,
On that passage in In Parenthesis of how the shekels killed
Maldon & the Crow flew, like ours, 'condescended to dig in'
But I was wrong in thinking that, for it
appears that the bittern has his habitat in marshy
lowlying country, bog land & the like — so much
for false ill founded analogies!

Thanks for telling me of Bill Blissett's supposing that
Mrs Austin's name was Monica. Right on the target.
a bull a Jack. Wonder if he detected anything in
the 'Pickerup Shenkin' of certain artists of myself.

Yes, thanks about twin-urbs, there is one Urbs only
I think I wrote urbes because it sounded
better to the ear.

Thanks for giving me the right ref. Matthew 13.52
in a sense each of the 3 voyages are one voyage
& so each is some form, however obscurely posit,
of 'berthing to schedule'. The Redriff section though
different is cardinal about that ends with
E.G.B. making an emphatic statement begining with
'Had I the job o mortising the beams
As sure as I was articled, that I the job
o mortisin' the beams to which was lashed &
roved (THE FAULT) in all g ns I'd take m' time
& set that ashen transome square to the
Rootless Tree/ or dash my buttons'
Is much in same as Dr Watts hymn When
I survey the Wonderous Cross.
And 'as sure as I was articled' was one
of the few 'Oaths' he used when he meant
Business — that I heard for my master.
I suppose for myself personally, I have
most liking for Section VII Mahlmeg's Lituray.

Mirnight sleet, very tired love & Joan Pearce
& how is Ros? much love & Jon dan Pearce

That was meant to be found in Caps.

I had to leave to hear Fr Bernadin at Brindley confess that
in her channel it to be Deacon at the Vigil Mass of the Nativ
This from recent mass the latin slightly revised

Look think may be as Malory says 'That were best for you of a maker' (in the case of a maker) but Gwenhwyfar
Mirnight Mass, within the screen after she was with of the Bear of the Island — in her linen of Eblana flax
as over all her wise Lacerne & planets, Cæsar's) Wells
folds of your splendid garments — His cord in Westminster & the chants of the Evang
In illo tempore, Exiit Edictum a Cæsare Augusto..., & the Pope 2/3 2.15
the saw with these clerks clacking — may be I gave/giving for
that part because I find it so appeasy difficult to say
what I needed to say.